



Ekonomická  
fakulta  
Faculty  
of Economics

Jihočeská univerzita  
v Českých Budějovicích  
University of South Bohemia  
in České Budějovice

# Geographic Information Systems 1

## Lecture 9: Spatial Data Analysis



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- **answer questions, support decisions, and reveal patterns**
- all of the transformations, manipulations, and methods
- Data ----> Information ---> Understanding
- "a set of methods whose results change when the locations of the objects being analyzed change"



# Which is Spatial Analysis?

- **calculating the average income for a group of people?**
- **calculating the center of the Czech Republic population?**



# Types of Spatial Analysis

- *Queries and reasoning*
- *Measurements*
  - Aspects of geographic data, length, area, etc.
- *Transformations*
  - New data, raster to vector, geometric rules
- *Descriptive summaries*
  - Essence of data in 1 or 2 parameters
- *Optimization* - **ideal locations, routes**
- *Hypothesis testing* - **sample to entire pop.**

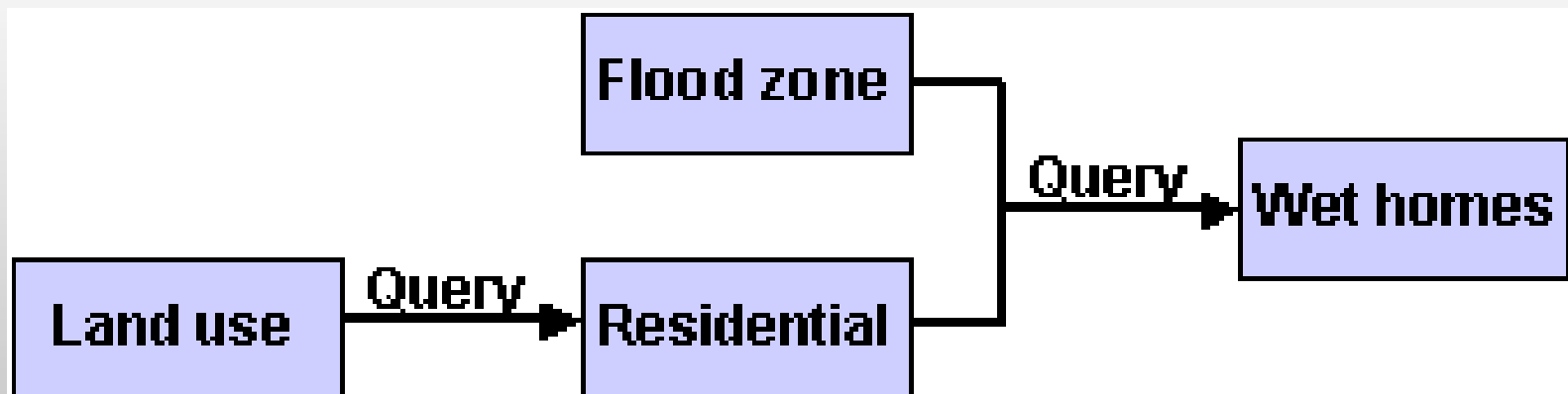


# GIS Analysis Model (flowchart)

Residential areas in flood zone

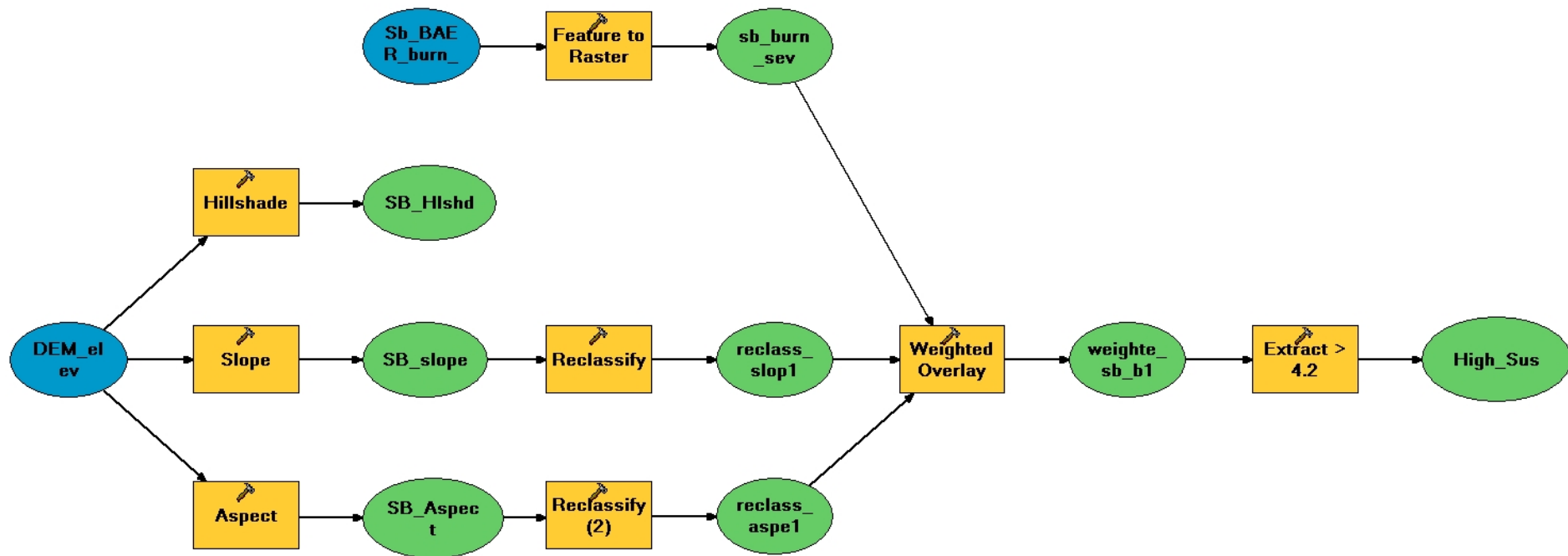
BUT

need spatial analysis to pinpoint locations





# GIS Landslide Susceptibility Model in ArcGIS Model Builder





## 2 Analysis Examples from ArcGIS

- **Interpolation** - soil samples on a farm  
[transformation]
- **Location Analysis** - coffee shops & customers  
[optimization]

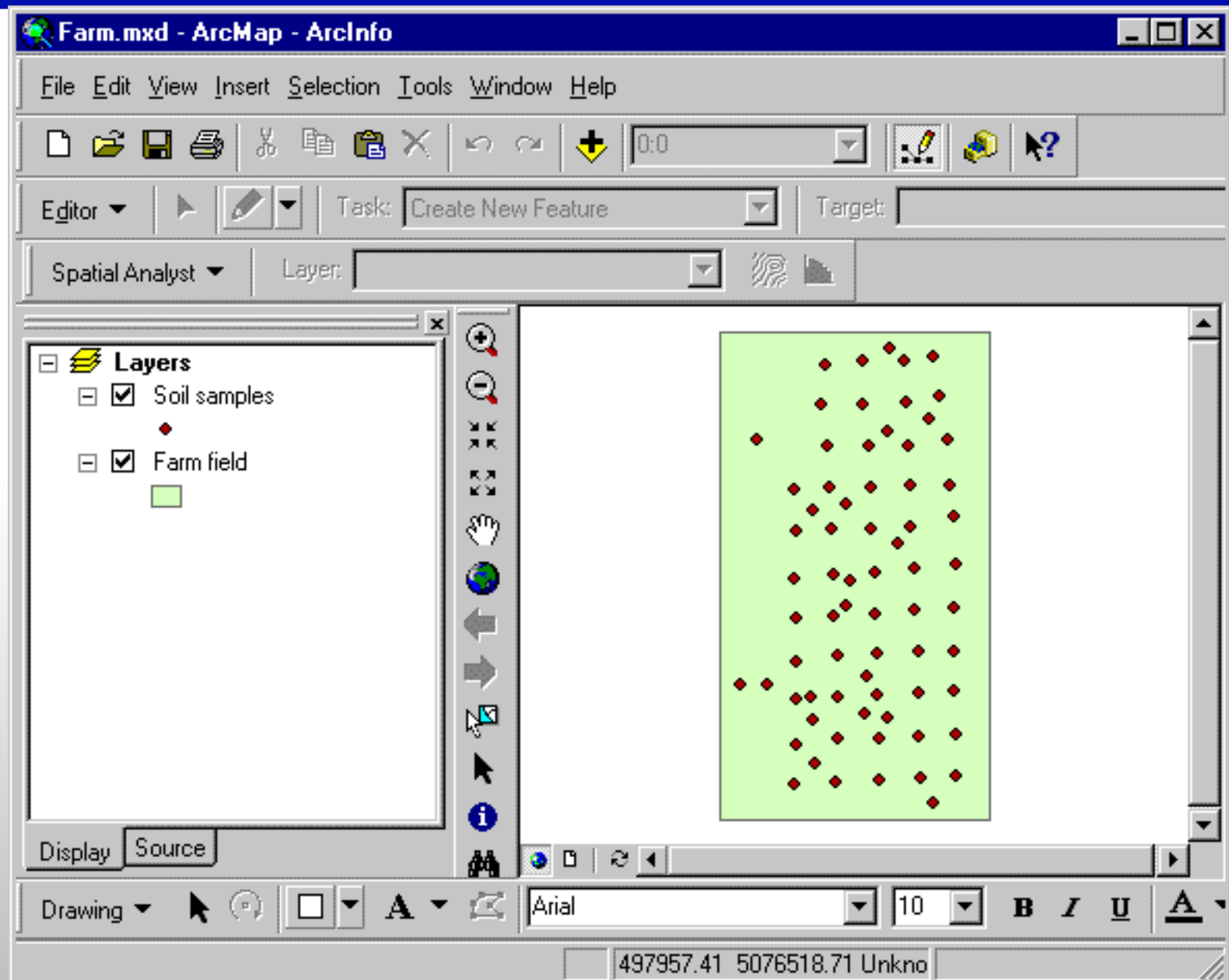


*"a set of methods whose results change when the locations of the objects being analyzed change"*

- **Interpolation** - soil samples on a farm
- **Location Analysis** - coffee shops & customers



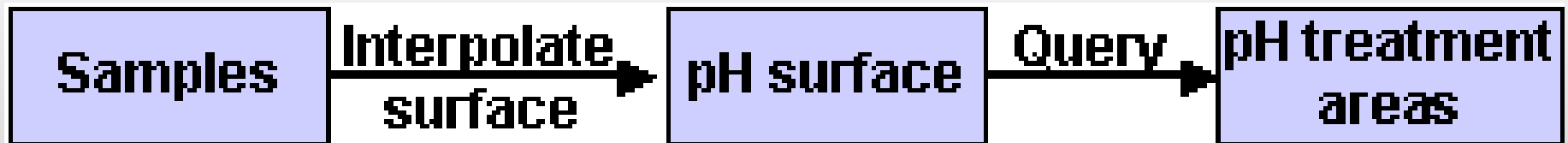
# Soil Samples of Farm Area w/ Interpolation





Interpolate samples, then query to find  $\text{pH} > 7$   
Farmer needs to treat these areas w/ammonium sulfate

## GIS Analysis Model



# Choose Interpolation Parameters

**Inverse Distance Weighted** ? X

Input points: Soil samples

Z value field: PH

Power: 2

Search radius type: Variable

Search Radius Settings

Number of points: 12

Maximum distance:

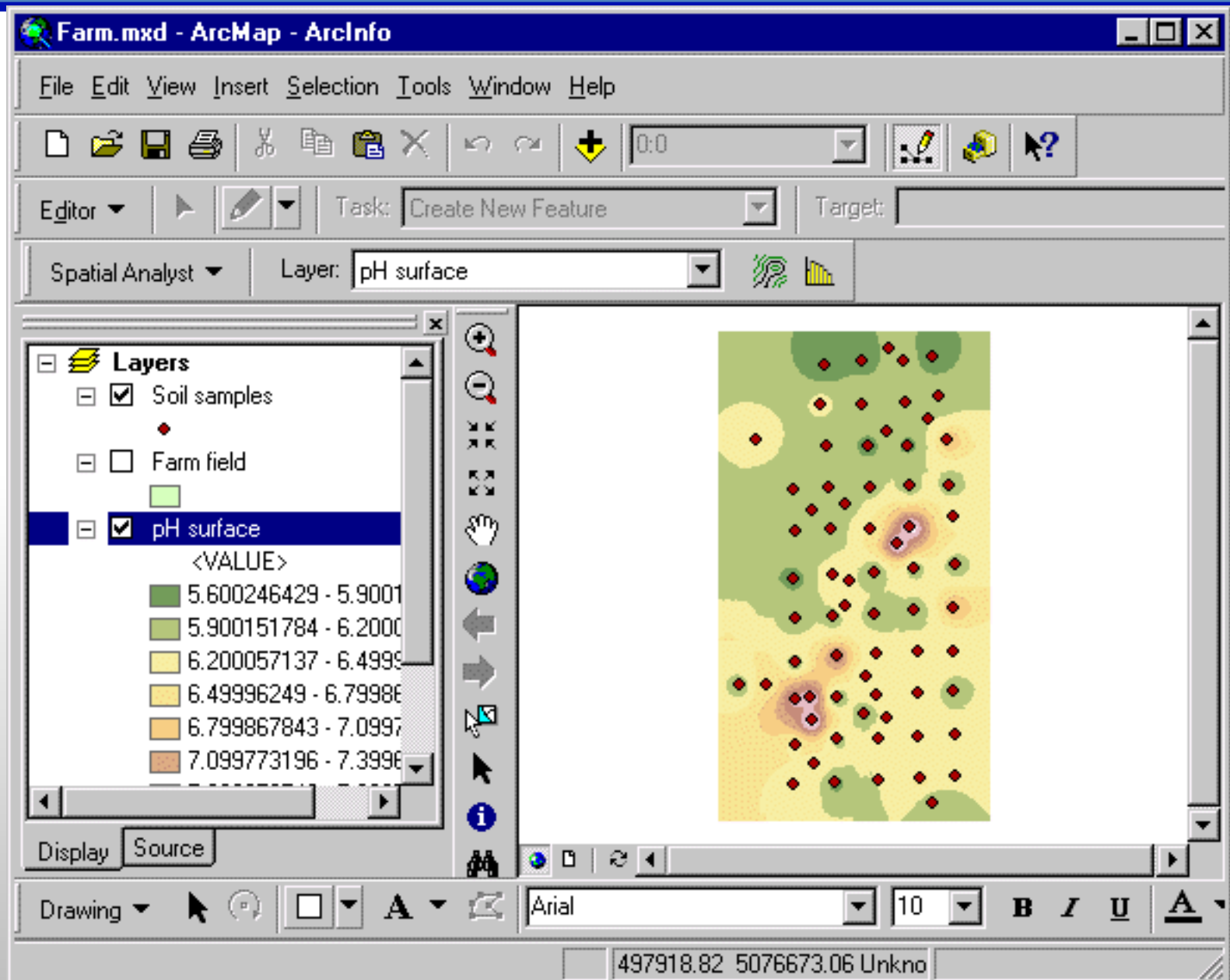
☐ Use barrier polylines:

Output cell size: 1.14375

Output raster: <Temporary>

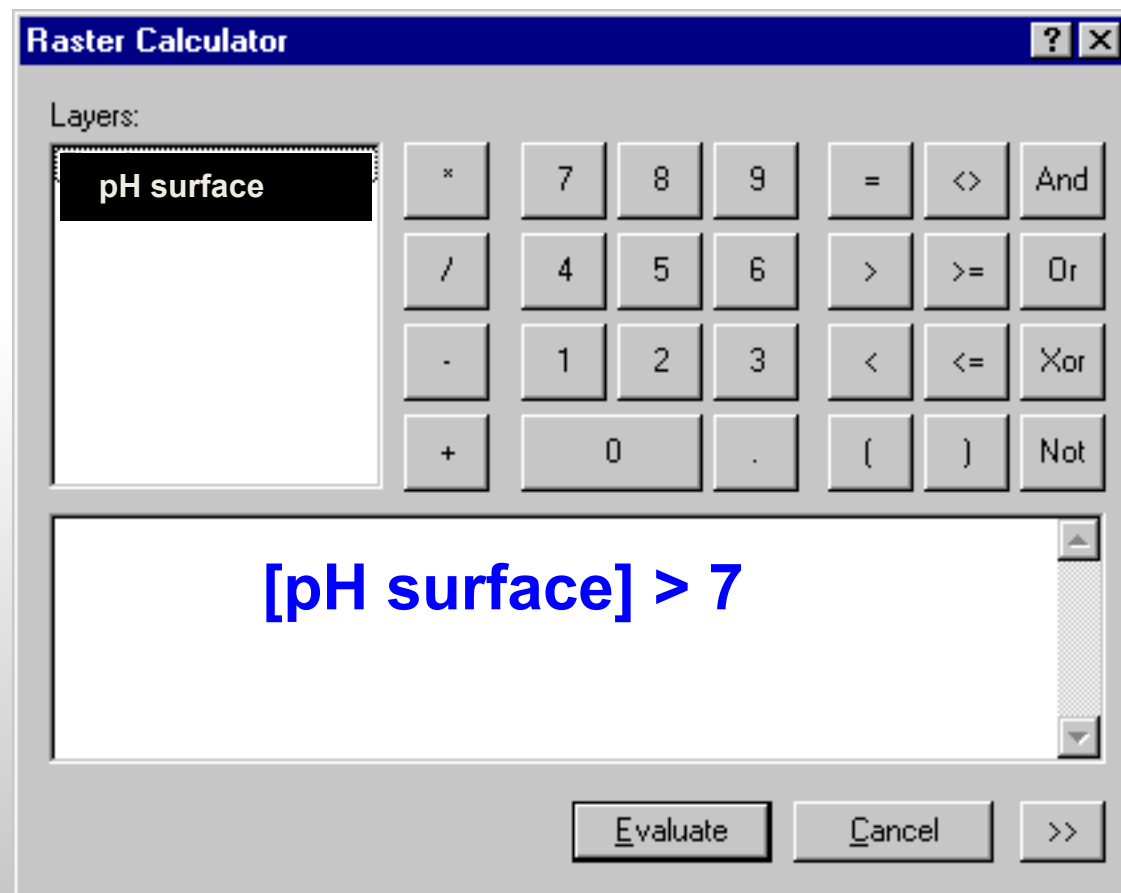
OK Cancel

# IDW Interpolation

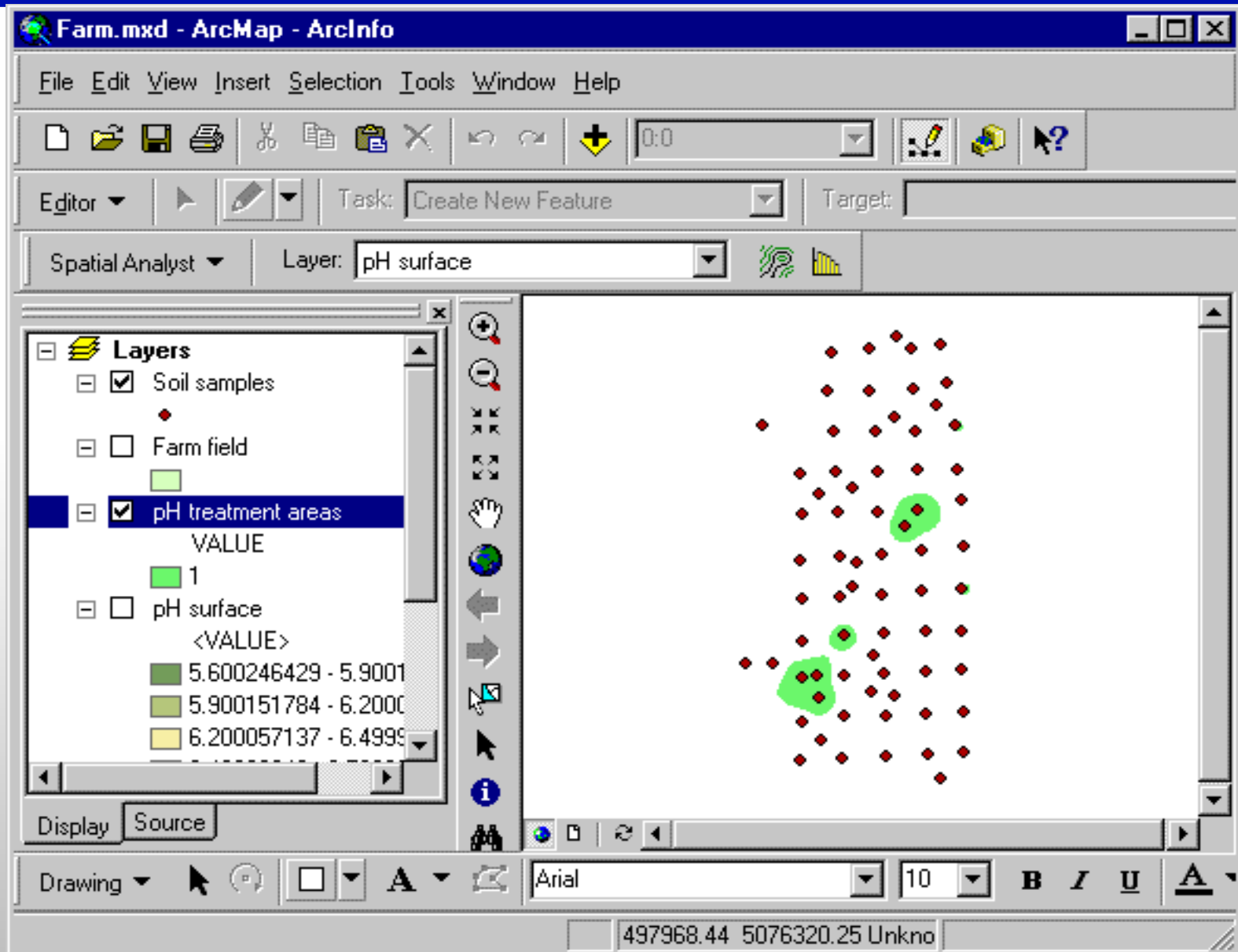




# Instead of hillshade, use raster calculator



Result: areas that farmer should treat w/ammonium sulfate to lower the pH to 7 so that soil is balanced





# The Farm

- Size = ~5.35 acres (233,046 sq ft. or 21,650 sq m)
- Combined size of new treatment areas = ~0.145 acres (6,338 sq ft or 588 sq m)
- Ammonium sulfate @ \$50.00 per acre
  - Treat whole field - \$267.50
  - Treat only where needed - \$7.25
- Crop yield and treatment maps over time

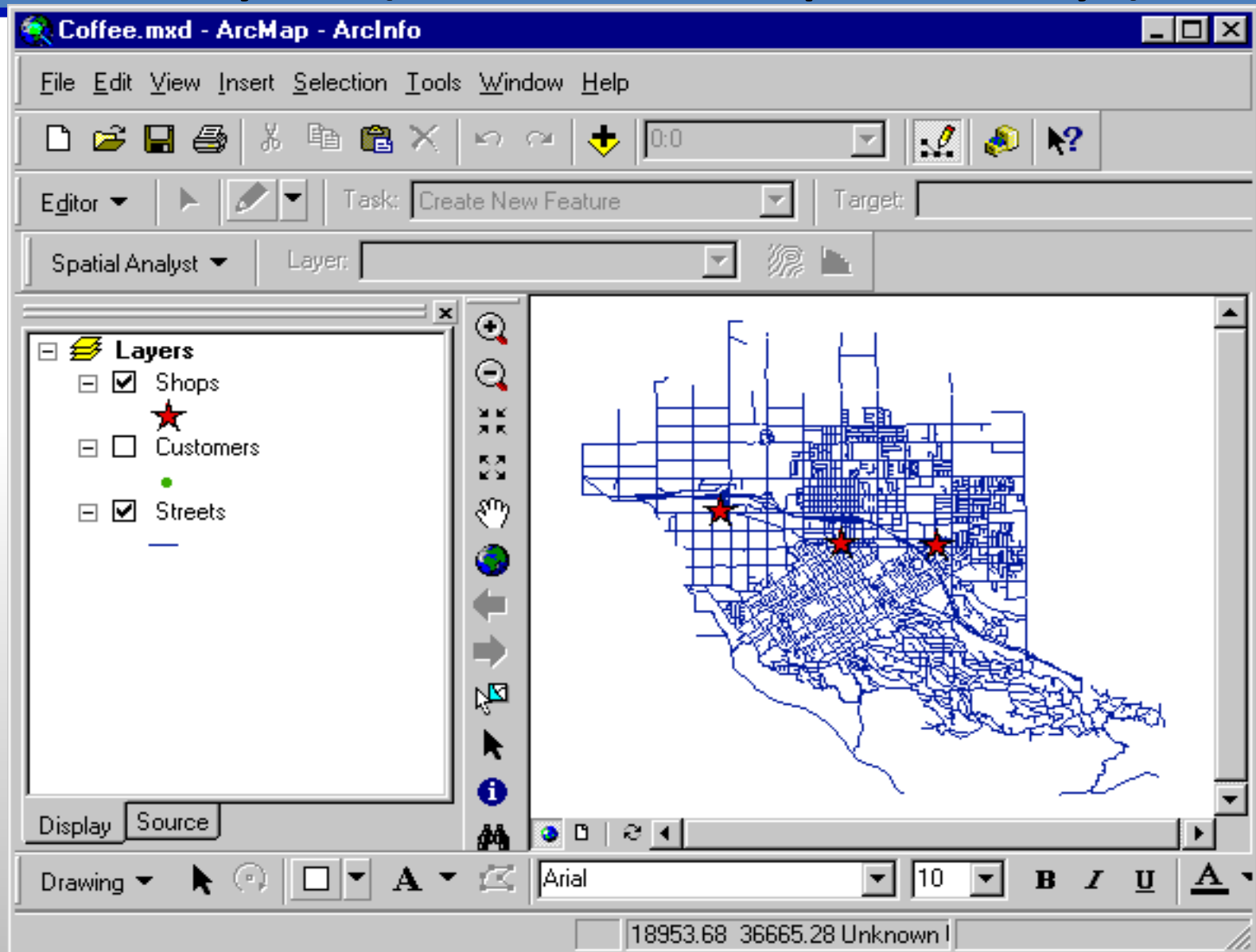


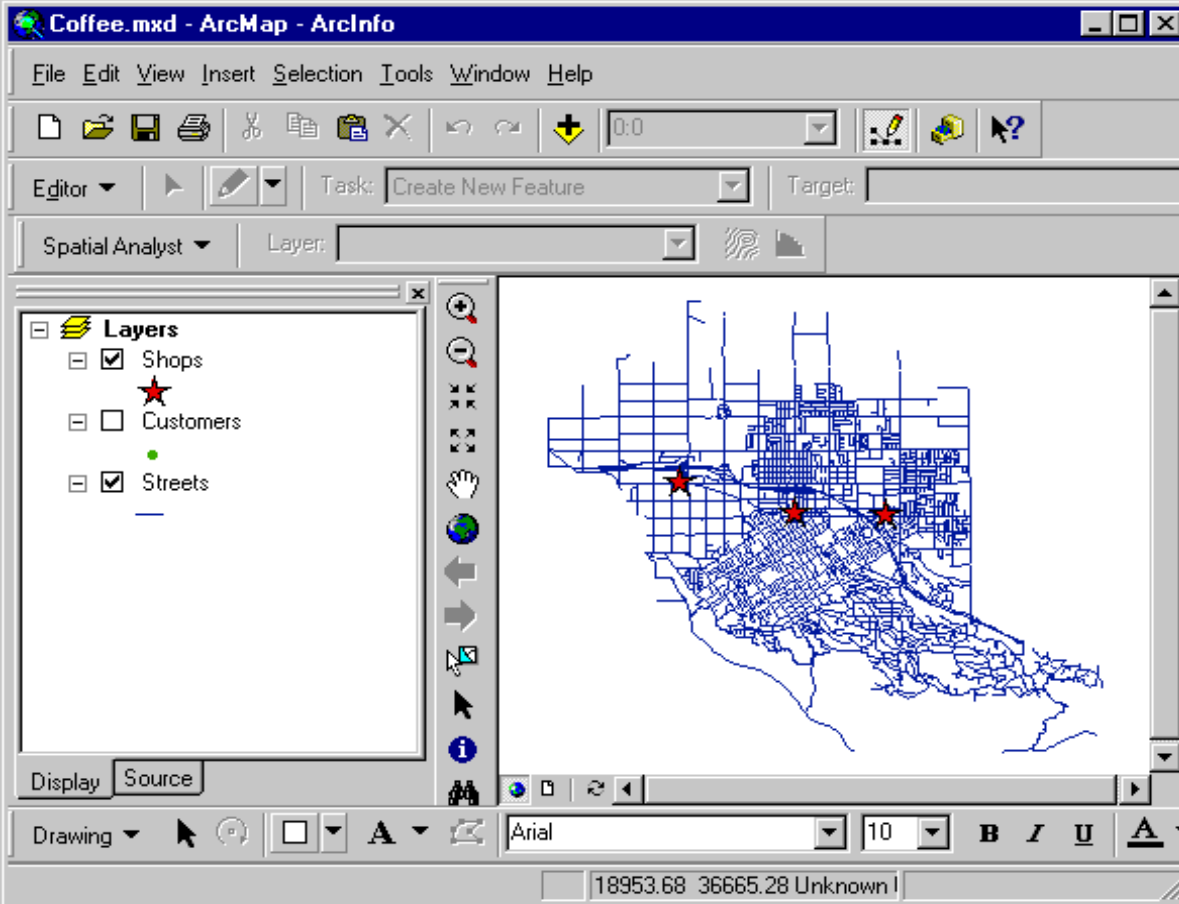
*"a set of methods whose results change when the locations of the objects being analyzed change"*

- **Interpolation** - soil samples on a farm
- **Location Analysis** - coffee shops & customers



# Best location for new Beanery w/ location analysis ( distance & proximity )





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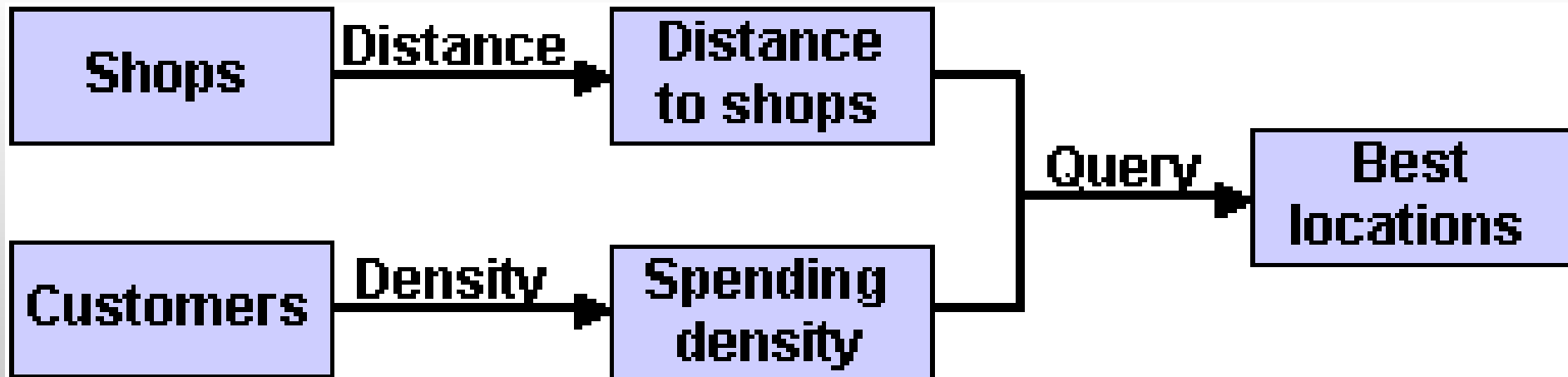
# Marketing questions

- Too close to existing shops?
- Similar characteristics to existing locations?
- Where are the competitors?
- Where are the customers?
- Where are the customers that are spending the most money?



Shops w/in 1 mile will compete for customers  
Potential shops  $> 1$  mile away

## GIS Analysis Model





# Straight line distance function

**Straight Line** ? X

Distance to:

Shops

Maximum distance:

Output cell size:

157.7006406

☐ Create direction:

<Temporary>

☐ Create allocation:

<Temporary>

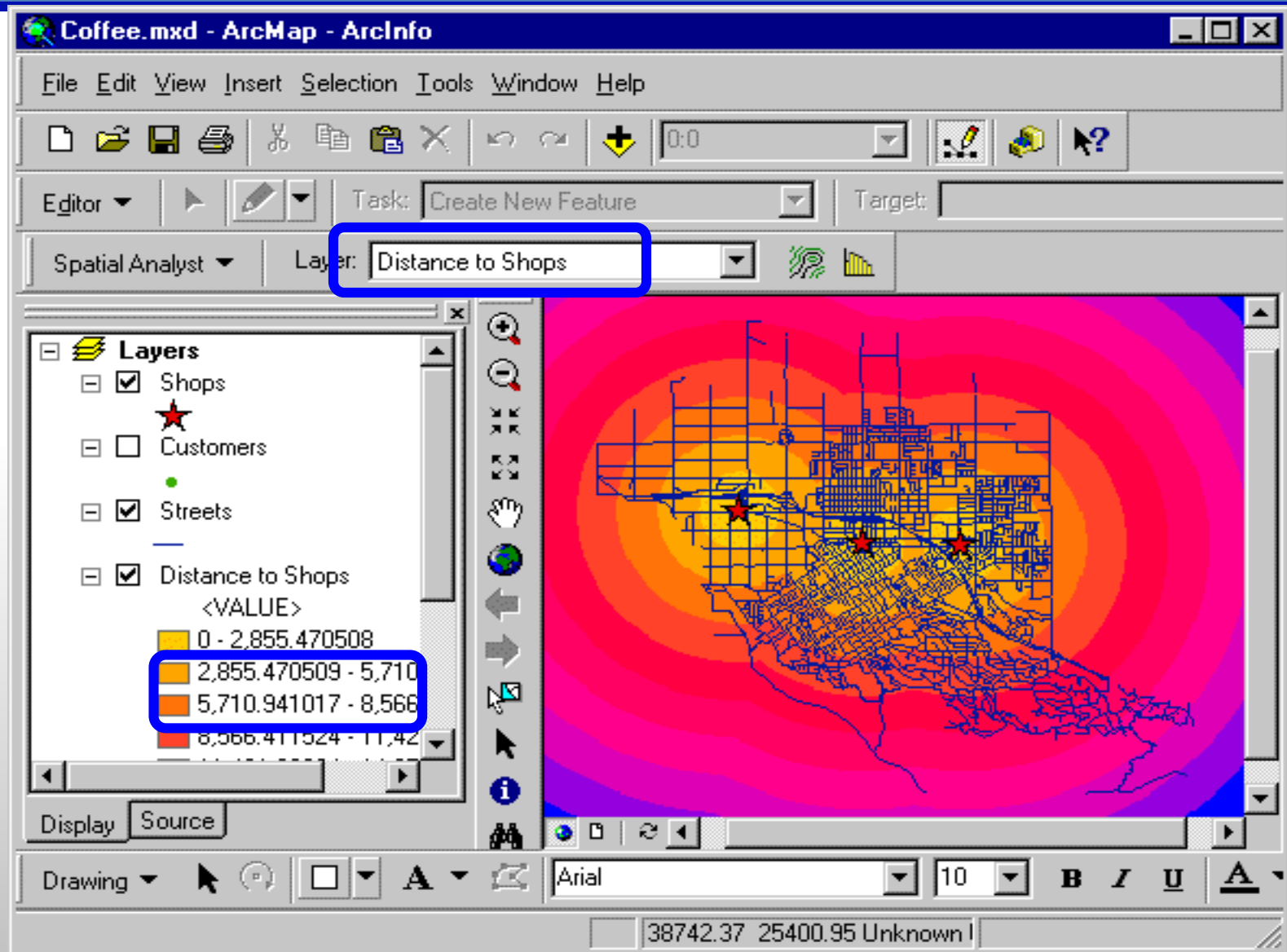
Output raster:

<Temporary>

OK

Cancel

Result: yellow/orange = close to shops  
purple/blue = farther away





# Density Function, Customer Spending

**Density** [?] [X]

Input data: Customers [v] [Folder icon]

Population field: <None> **Spending** [v]

Density type: ☒ Kernel ☐ Simple

Search radius: 1314.172005

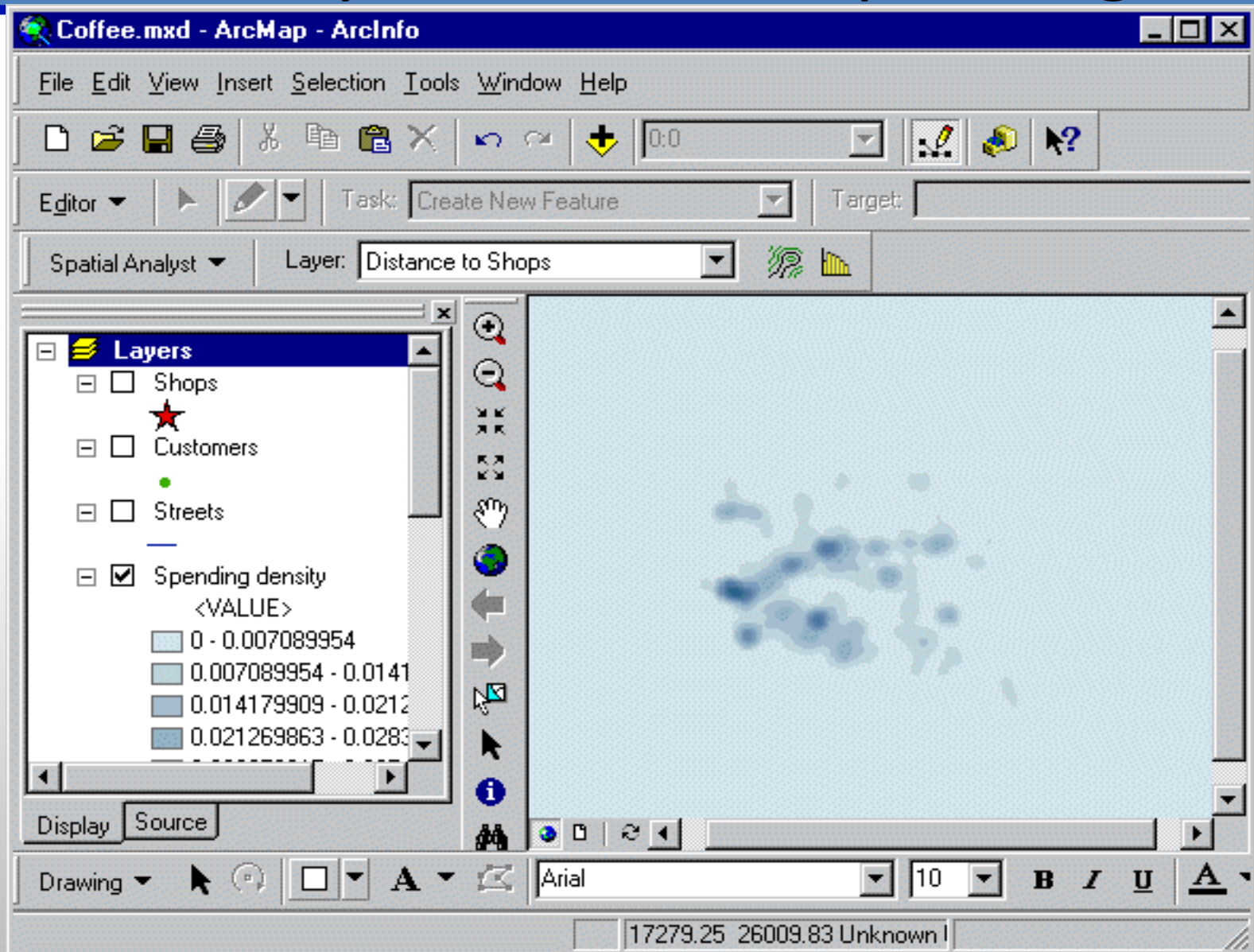
Area units: Square Map Units [v]

Output cell size: 157.7006406

Output raster: <Temporary> [Folder icon]

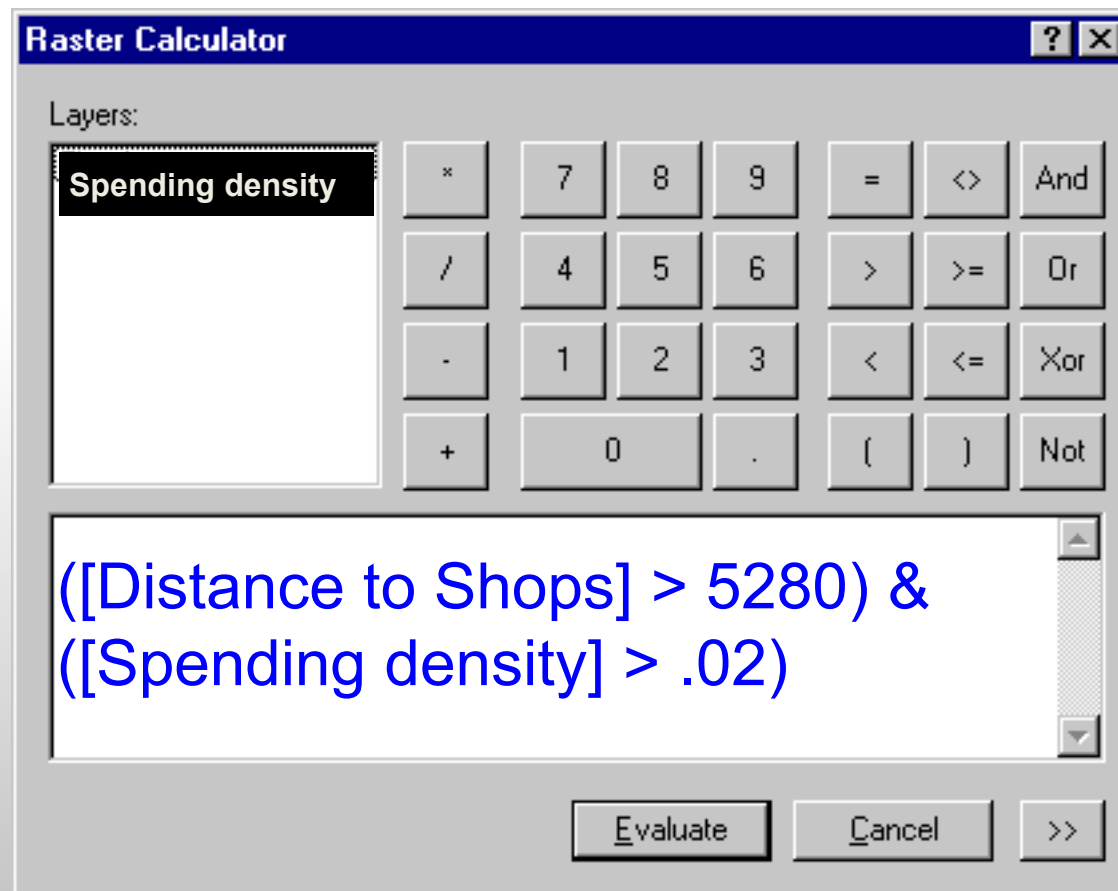
OK Cancel

# Result: Dark blues are greatest density of customer spending





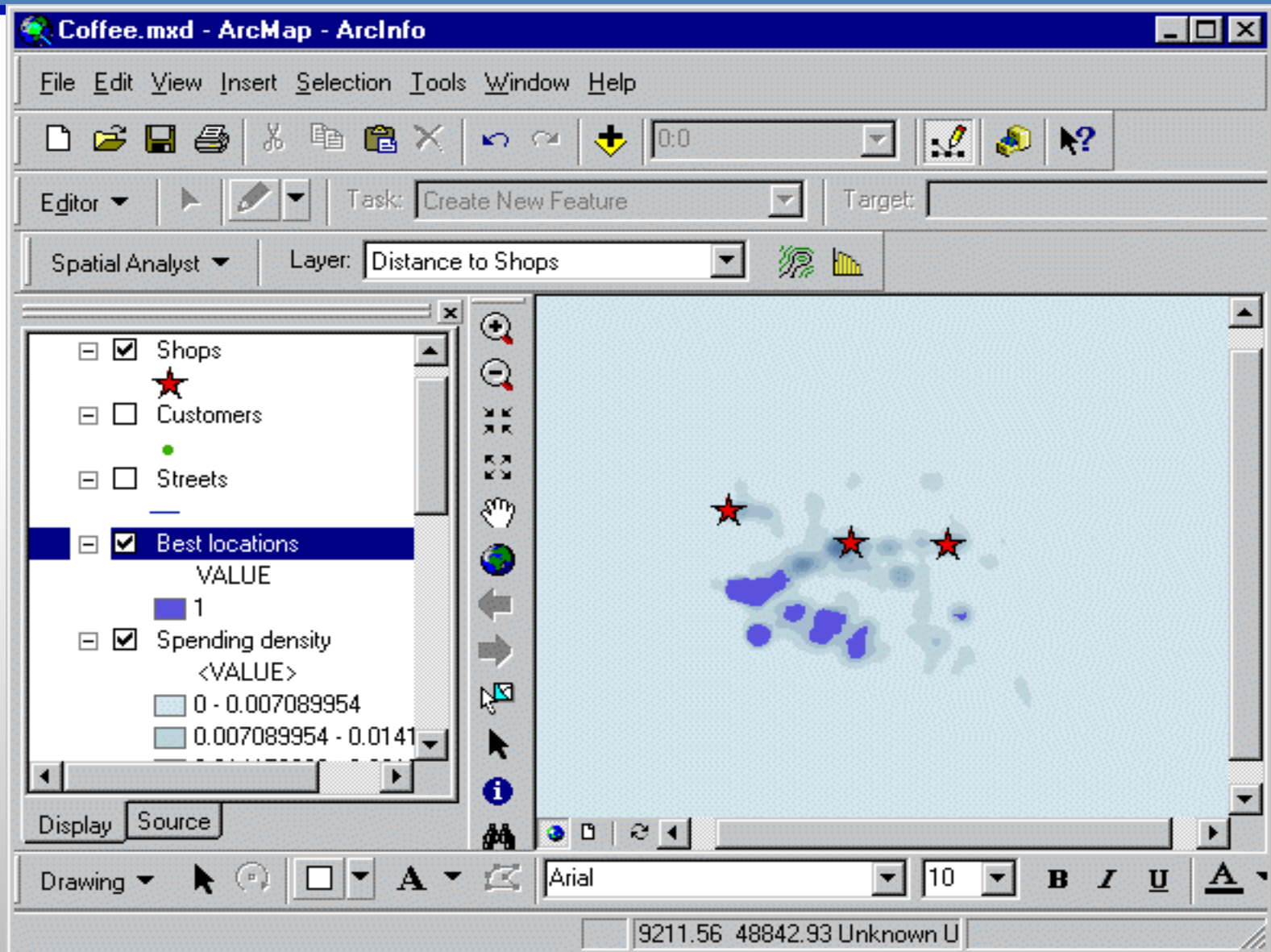
Find areas 1 mile from an existing shop that are also in a high spending density customer area

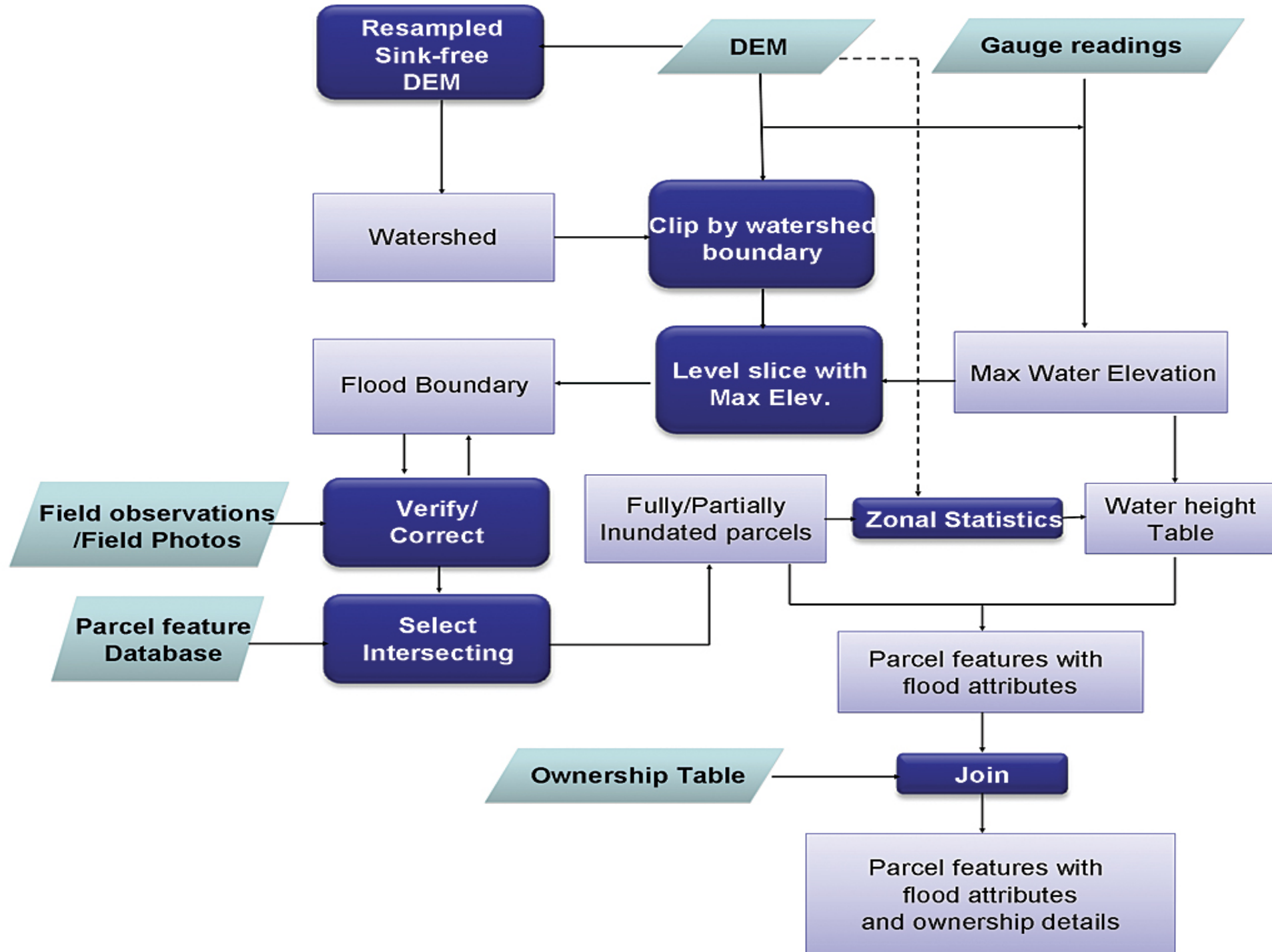




# Result: Best locations for a new Beanery

w/ proximity to an interstate highway, zoning concerns, income levels, population density, age, etc.







# Uncertainty in the Conception, Measurement, and Representation of Geographic Phenomena

- Previous examples assumed it didn't exist
- Conception of Geographic Phenomena
- Spatial Uncertainty - objects do NOT have a discrete, well-defined extent
  - Wetlands or soil boundary?
  - Oil spill? pollutants or damage?
  - Attributes - human interp. may differ

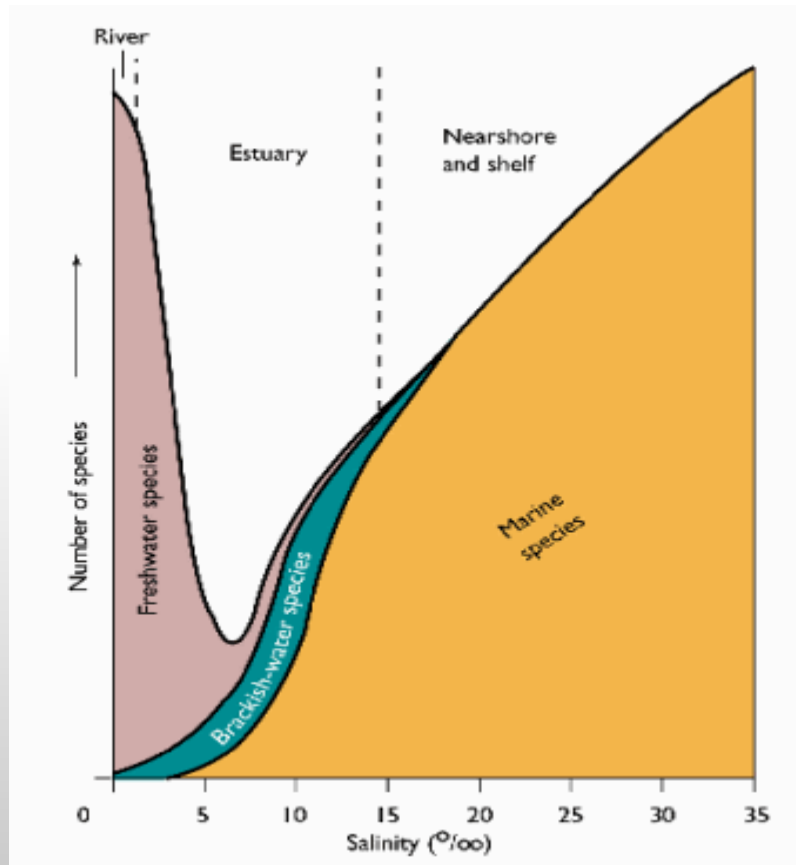


# Uncertainty in Conception

- Vagueness - criteria to define an object not clear
  - What constitutes a wetland?
  - An oak woodland means how many oaks?
  - Seafloor ages/habitats
  - What does a grade of “A” really mean??



# Uncertainty in Conception



**Ambiguity** - y used for x  
when x is missing

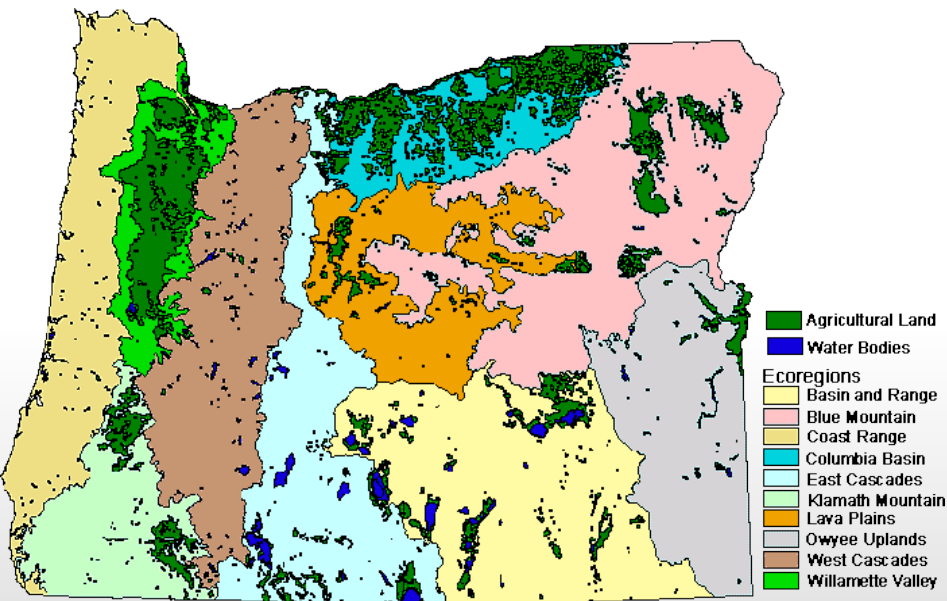
Direct indicators: salinity (x)  
or species (y)

Indirect more ambiguous

Wetlands (y) of species  
diversity (x)??



# Uncertainty in Conception



- Regionalization problems
- What combination of characteristics defines a zone?
- Weighting for composites?
- Size threshold for zone?
- Fuzzy vs. sharp

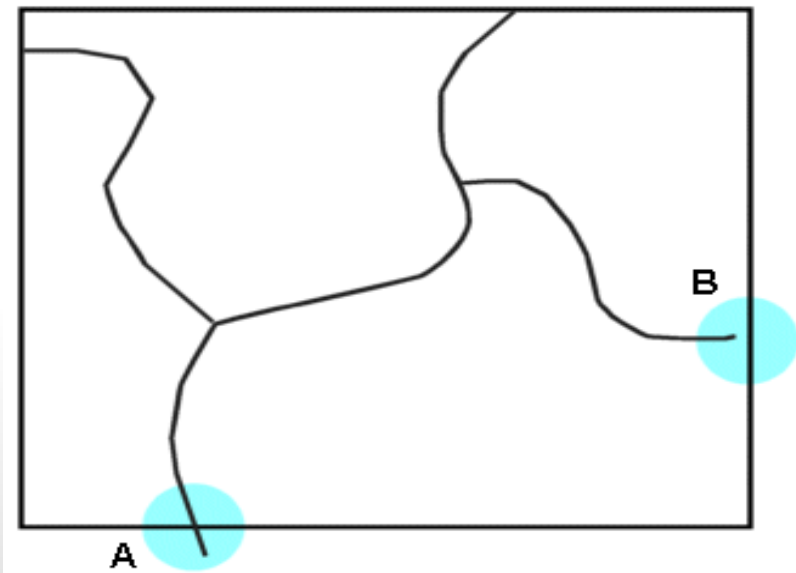


# Uncertainty in Measurement

- Physical measurement error
- Mt. Everest is 8,850 +/- 5 m
- Dynamic earth makes stable measurements difficult
  - Seismic motion
  - Wobbling of Earth's axis
  - Wind and waves at sea!



# Uncertainty in Measurement

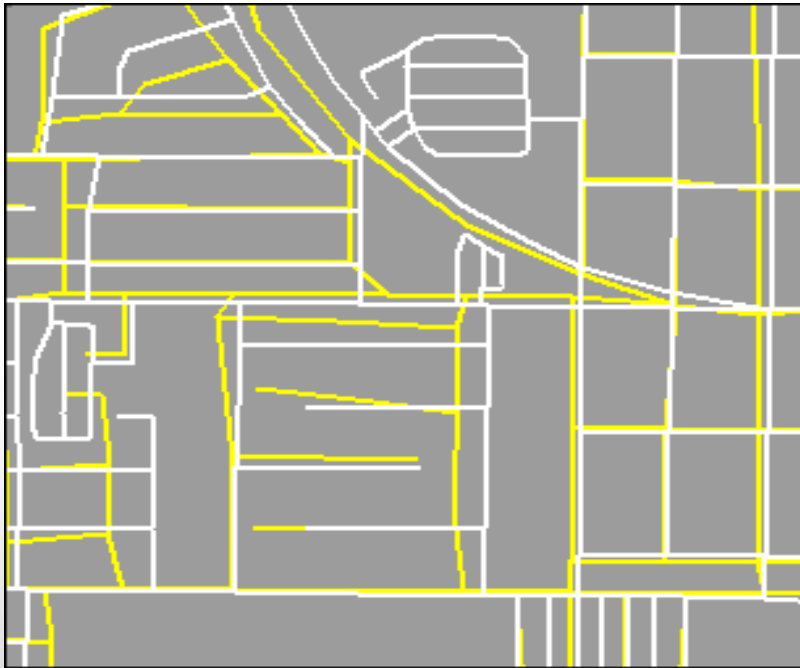


- Digitizing error, e.g.,
- Undershoots
- Overshoots
- “Gafs”





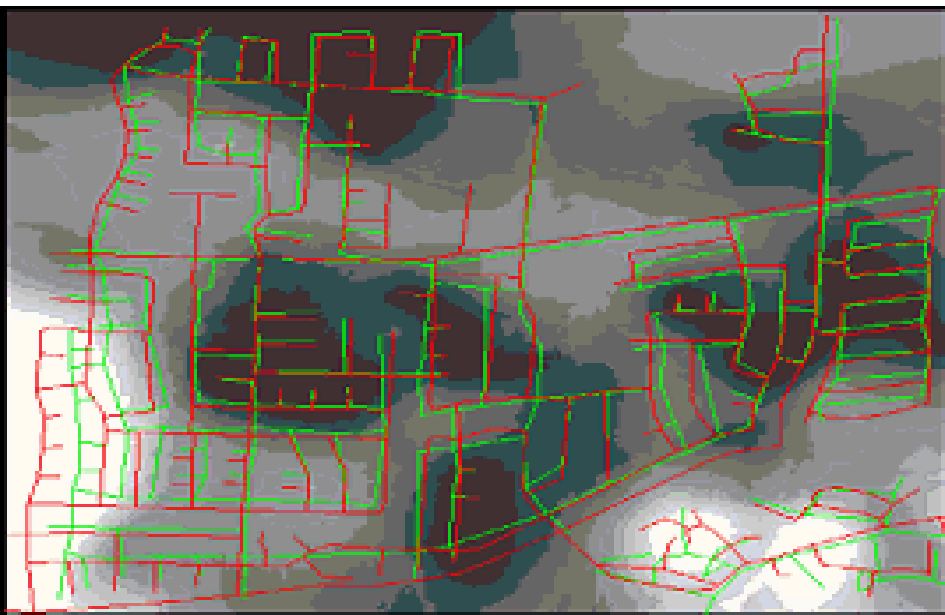
# Uncertainty in Measurement



- **Misalignment** of data digitized from different maps
- *Rubbersheeting* is a corrective technique



# Uncertainty in Measurement

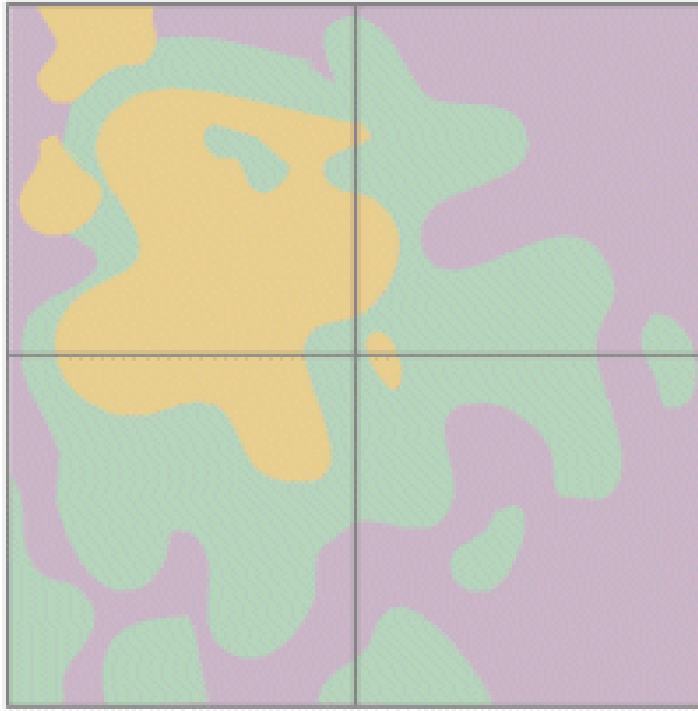


- Different lineages of data
- Sample vs. population

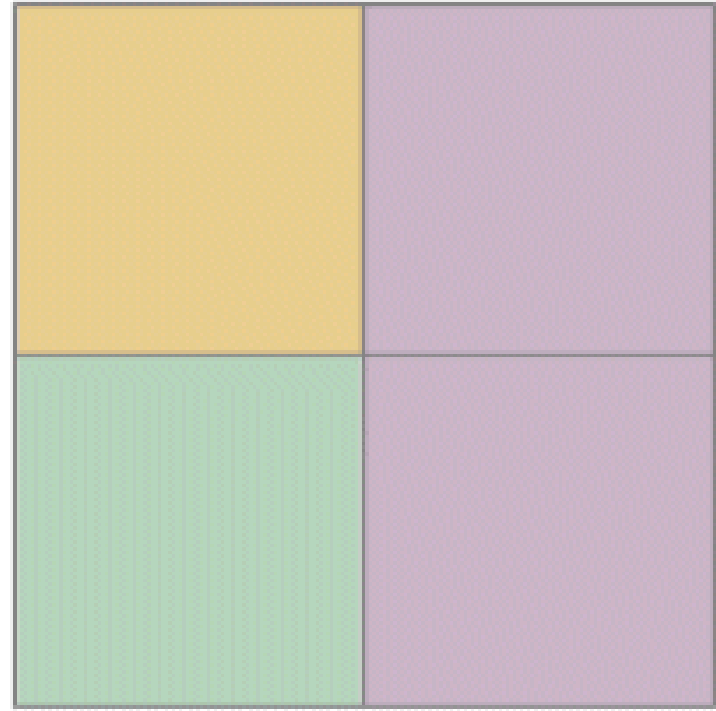


# Uncertainty in Representation

## Raster Data Structure



**mixels**

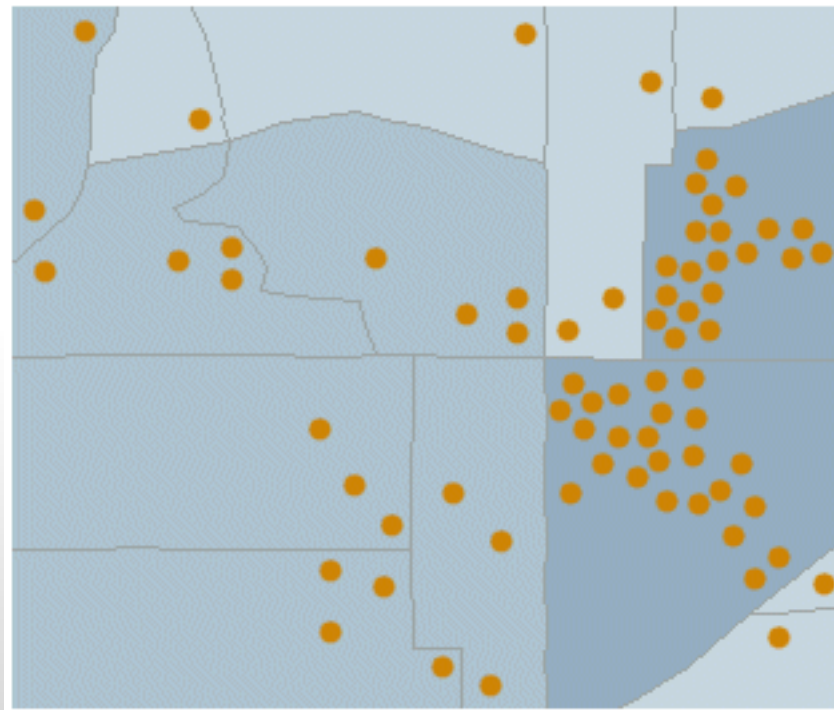


**Classification based on  
dominance, centrality?**



# Uncertainty in Representation

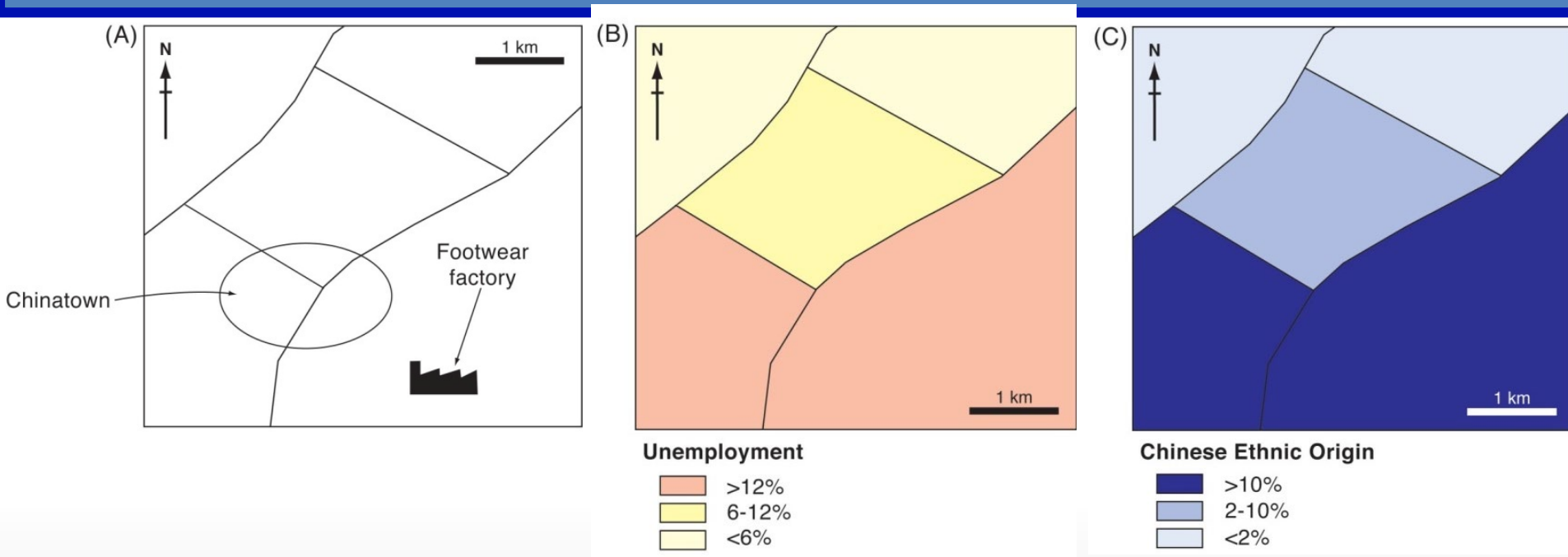
## Vector Data Structure



**Points in corners  
of polys**

**Zones based on only  
a few points**

# Uncertainty in Analysis: The Ecological Fallacy



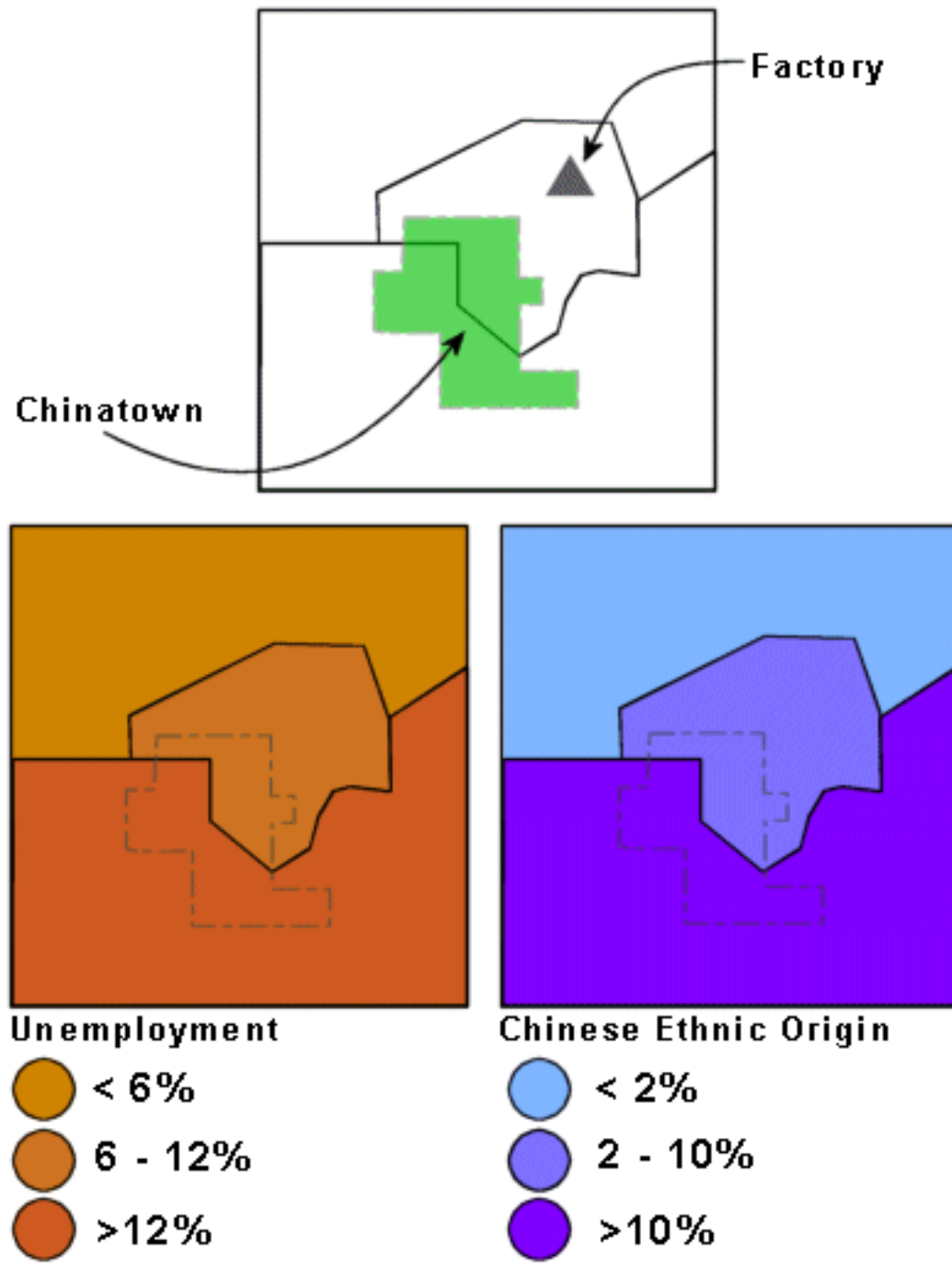
**(A)** Before it closed down, the footwear factory drew its labor from its local neighborhood and a jurisdiction to the west

**(B)** The closure caused high unemployment, but not among the service sector workers of Chinatown

**(C)** a spurious relationship between Chinese ethnicity and unemployment

# Uncertainty in Analysis Ecological Fallacy

an overall characteristic of  
a zone is also a  
characteristic of any  
location or individual  
within the zone

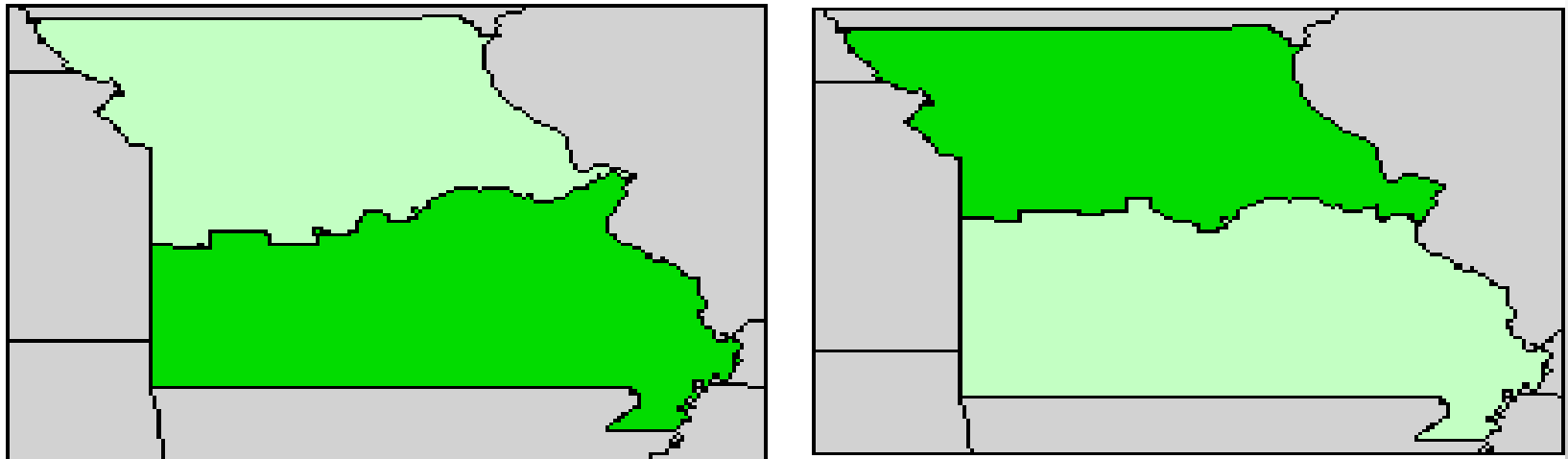




# Modifiable Areal Unit Problem (MAUP)

- number, sizes, and shapes of zones affect the results of analysis
- Many ways to combine small zones into big ones
- No objective criteria for choosing one over another

?



Path of boundary changes where high pop. is



# Uncertainty of Geographic Phenomena

- **Conception** - spatial, vagueness, ambiguity, regionalization
- **Measurement** - field, digitizing, lineage
- **Representation** - raster, vector
- **Analysis** - ecological fallacy, MAUP





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# Thank you for your attention

